WASHINGTON.

Radical Victory in the Municipal Elections.

RIOTS AMONG THE NEGROES

The Darkey's First Experiment in Ballot Stuffing.

THE COLORED MAN IN GEORGIA.

The Removal of the Macon Postmaster Finally Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869.

The Election in Washington-First Fruits of Negro Suffrage-Serious Riot-Radical Negroes on the Rumpage-Intense Excitement-Extensive Colonization of Illegal

The election in Washington to-day for Collector Register, Surveyor and members of the city councils, has not been a stupid, uneventful affair, like most for-mer elections in this town. It has been rendered interesting by a disturbance, almost a riot, in which the new American citizens of African descent by all accounts appear to have been the prime movers and offenders. Sambo, this time, cannot complain that he has been persecuted, outraged and trampled upon by the whites, unless, indeed, he complains of the radical police force, which was obliged to demonstrate that there was a trifling vestige of law left in this town, and that Sambo, as well as his white equals, must bow to the champions to-day in Major Richards and his mounted grown out of a demonstration by Sambo upon ambo, which perhaps explains the mighty zeal exhibited by Mayor Bowen's police. A conservative darkey, named Charles Stuart, who had acted prior to election day as one of the leaders of the "Colored Citizens party," a sort of black democracy, chose to vote for the anti-radical ticket. The dark radicals had threatened that they would permit none of their race to vote for the democratic ticket. They had given warning that they intended to "lick." "skin who would presume to vote for a democratic candilate. They had held meetings for days preceding, and in their clubs and leagues had agreed to do these terrible things; and, further, to socially ostracise such conservative darkies as might escape condign punishment during the election. This was not merely the sentiment of the lower or more debased class; it found advocates among the high toned, religious darkies, who argued that any nigger who would go back on the party which put the ballot into their is should be killed. The white radical demagogues who ride into power in this city on the shoulders of the negroes, encouraged this feeling instead of discountenancing it. Vigilance committees were organized to look after such negroes as attempted to vote what was known as the "Citizens' ticket," or who falled to vote the straight radical ticket. At all the voting precincts these men kept a sharp lookout, giving attention only to the voters of their own race. Whenever a negro was found voting the "Citizens' ticket" it was taken from him and a radical ticket placed in his hands instead. If he showed any indisposition to go the whole figure he was immediately taken out of the line and "mashed in the head." to be taken as a matter of course, and the victims of the political intolerance made little resis-tance. It was only when some big nigger, some leader of the race, went back on them, as they alleged, that a general demonstration was made; but the most formidable attack was that upon a prominent darkey named Stuart. Last year it seems that Stuart was a violent radical, and it is alleged that he has made some money out of contracts awarded him by the radical city corporation for paving streets. This year he avowed him self a conservative, and his fellow citizens of African descent threatened that he should not be allowed to "Citizens' ticket." He lives in the Second ward, and made his appearance there this afternoon near one of the polling places. The negroes, learn ing of his whereabouts, went after him. He had taken refuge in the store of a white citizen who was on the Citizens' ticket for councilman. The pegroes no such a flendish how! that the family of Mr. Given became alarmed and left the house. Stuart, who is a large, powerful mulatto, did not show any signs of fear, but on the advice of Mr. Given fled to the back buildings of the house and secreted himself in a The crowd kept up their howling and called upon Given to "bring out the damned "hang the black scoundrel," and similar expressions. By this time the police force stationed effort to disperse the crowd. This was in vain. Major Richards, Chief of Police, who was present, pushed his way through the crowd of infuriated negroes to the door of the store, and Stuart made his appearance. The crowd made a simultaneous rush for the door, but the police, who by this tim had got near the door, kept them back. Major Richpited that be did and that he wanted to vote also. The Chief of Police said he should do both and that he would protect him against the mob with his whole force. The policemen now made an effort to drive the crowd back, but it was of little avail. Major Richards ordered the mounted police to ride in among the mob and drive them back. The police obeyed the order and used their clubs quite freely upon the heads of the blacks. At last Stuart was brought out of the house, and, guarded by a cordon of police, marched off towards the voting place, about two blocks distant. The mob hooted and howled at Stuart and the police all the way to the polling place. When that was reached a fresh attempt was made to take Stuart from the police. The negroes, who had now gathered in great numbers, behaved like perfect The police, however, kept them comparatively in check until Stuart cast his vote, which he did for the "citizens' ticket." The police then started off with him to protect him from the fury of the mob. They had proceeded but a short distance when the negroes commenced to throw stones the police, demanding them meanwhile surrender Stuart. The mounted officers rode back upon the crowd and warned them of

the consequences of such conduct. The negroes

to the expostulations of the officers. The stones flew thicker and faster among the policemen, and

several were struck, though not seriously injured.

It now became manifest that vigorous measures must

be resorted to, otherwise the police, who were far in

drew their revolvers and fired a volley into the

crowd. They fired, however, too high, and nobody

was badly hurt. This seemed to good the mob to

savages, hurling stones indiscriminately. The police

this time with some effect. One man was shot through the head and several were wounded. The police

force suffered considerably also. Major Richards was struck over the head and upon the shoulder and sustained painful but not dangerous wounds. A policeman who was supposed to have fired a shot that took effect upon one of the colored rioters was set upon by three or four hundred of the crowd.

He put spurs to his horse and rode away at rapid

speed, pursued by a crowd of yelling negroes, who peited him with stones and bricks thick as rain

drops almost. By the swiftness of his horse, however, he was able soon to get beyond reach of the dangerous missiles. Many of the spectators rushed in the alleys

reupon discharged several volleys in succession,

became more infuriated and paid no attention

and hallways of houses along K street, t avoid the shots and stones flying about so freely. It is a miracle, really, that after all so little damage was sustained. Men, women and children were it was sustained. Men, women and children were in the streets, on the stoops and in the windows, look-ing on as usual at the scenes of danger. The shots fired by the police struck many of the windows and house doors along the street, but as good Providence would have it none of the innocent spectators were injured. The police perhaps had something to do with this, for from the results it is hardly likely that they tried to do much injury to the crowd.

In the meantime a policeman had started off with Stuart and managed to get him so far out of the way that he succeeded in secreting himself. The mob broke into detachments of several hundred cach, and set about to scour the neighborhood for Stuart. Every alley and corner for squares around was visited, the negroes threatening vengeance upon any one who attempted to conceal him.

Mayor Bowen arrived upon the scene of action during the melée, and exhorted the negroes to de-sist. His presence, however, seemed rather to encourage them in their lawnessness. "Here's our Mayor," they shouted; "now let us kill the d-d son of a b—h who ran Stuart off," referring to the police officer. Major Richards urged Mayor Bowen to request the naval authorities to order out the marines, but the Mayor declined and shortly after went away.

The disturbance gradually subsided, but the police did not succeed in arresting the ringleaders, and only a few were taken in custody. The hunt for Stuart was kept up to a late hour, the crowd threat-ening to kill him and to burn his house. Stuart became satisfied that his life was in peril and left at the earliest moment for Baltimore. The negroes say that if he undertakes to return here he will be killed.

Later in the day, a short time before the closing of such a serious character as that earlier in the day. It took place in the Seventh ward, in F street south, near Seventh street. A colored man named Hooper, who voted the democratic ticket last year, made his appearance in Seventh street, wending his way to the polling place. Immediately a crowd of darkies rushed for him, shouting, "Kill the son of a b-!" shoot "Hang him !" "Break his neck," &c. Hooper seeing danger ahead began a rapid movement towards the police. The latter hallooed to the crowd to keep back and not molest the man. The crowd, however, was deaf to such advice, and continued to rush towards their intended victim. The police thereupon drew themselves up across the street and displayed their revolvers. The crowd, not dismayed, continued to press forward. The word was therefore given and the police fired, but took aim over the heads of the mob. The moment the pistols were discharged the mob turned and rushed away. The police then took charge of Hooper, conducted him to the polls and enabled him to vote. The names of the wounded names of the negroes wounded, with the exception of the man Smith, who is supposed to be mortally wounded, could not be ascertained, as their friend took them away.

To-night the city is in a blaze from bonfires burning in every ward. Crowds of darkies at every con venient spot have piled barrels upon barrels, and, having set fire to them, are dancing about them, howling triumphantly.

The negroes adopted the same strategy to-day as a year ago in getting to the polis bright and early. Hundreds of them, supplied with their overcoats and huge sticks, crowded about the diffepolling places at four o'clock in the morning, and there remained sitting or stretched on the stoops or sidewalks, rolled up in their great coats, waiting for the moment when the voting were many who, according to democratic statements, were not legal citizens at all, but mere colo nizers imported from various places outside the city, some of them having come a distance of twenty miles. It is said that not less than 1,200 illegal colored voters were thus procured to render the success of the radical ticket doubly sure. It was amusing to see some of the darkies, who had re-mained up all night, toddle away triumphantly after depositing their votes, carrying their overcoats and sticks with them perhaps to the nearest grocery where rum could be procured surrep-

The republicans elect their entire city ticket, in-cluding the Collector, Register and Surveyor, by a large majority, probably over 3,000. Nine colored men are elected, namely. the Register, one Alder-man and seven members of the Common Council.

Negroes at the Theatre-Trouble Anticipated. theatre, on account of the negro, also. It was feared some colored people would endeavor to force adorchestra and dress circle, but nothing of the kind occurred, and the performance

can—Turner, the Colored Appointee, to be Superseded—The Macon Collectorship.

Samuel F. Gove and George Edwards, members of Congress elect, but kept out in the cold, from Georaccompanied by Judge C. B. Cole, of the Superior Court of Macon, in that State, made up another delegation that waited upon President Grant to-day in relation to the case of Turner, the colored man recently appointed to succeed Mr. Washington as Postmaster of Macon. They went to the President as Postmaster of Macon. They went to the President to protest against Turner's appointment, and Judge Cole acted as spokesman of the delegation. He told the President that he expressed the feeling of all the white republicans of the city of Macon, which, he said, was the second in commercial importance in the State of Georgia, when he declared that Turner's appointment was not only distasteful to the people of that place, but that it would actually nave the effect of ruining their business. No decent white republican would tolerate such a man as Turner in official position in Macon. "If," said Cole, "it be true that you, Mr. President, have appointed this man Turner to be Postmaster of Macon as a rebuke for the outrages and disorders that have occurred in that State, you have selected the wrong place for punishment. There has not been any outrage or disorder in that district, and it seems extremely unjust that one place should be punished for the sins of another." Judge Cole went on to explain that Turner was such an offensive character that his appointment would have the effect of driving all decent white republicans from Macon. President Grant heard the Judge to the close of his remarks with the utmost attention and respect, and then said that since the appointment had been made he had reviewed the whole case, reflected upon the charges that had been made against Turner, duly weighed the reasons urged by the white and had finally come to the conclusion that a change should be made. He had already informed Post master General Creswell that Turner's appointment been taken to notify Mr. Turner that he need not strive any further to obtain bonds, as his services would not be needed as Postmaster of The delegation on hearing this were greatly rejoiced, and, after thanking the President for his consideration and timely action, left the White House in the highest spirits. It ap pears that Turner, after receiving his appointment, endeavored in vain to obtain the requisite bonds for the discharge of his duties as Postmaster. Nobody in Macon would go security for him, and he wa obliged to look elsewhere, with no better success. So poor Turner, the aspiring gentleman of color, will have to abandon his hunt for federal patronage in Macon and return again to the avocation of preacher, which he would have abandoned for a

Apropos of Macon, I am informed that since my ventilation of the bargain between Delano and Cres ventilation of the bargain between Delano and Creswell to exchange the position of collector of that city for the post of route agent in Ohio—Creswell agreeing to appoint a friend of Delano to the Post Office route on condition that the latter should give the collectorship of Macon to a friend of Creswell—a good deal of scandal has been occasioned. The man that Creswell had secured for collector of Macon was to have given the patronage of that office to a relative of Creswell, one Strobecker, and to have supported by Section one Strobecker, and to have appointed Mr. Scott, another relative of the Fostmaster General, to a cierkship in the collector's office. Scott got his ap-pointment, but Strobecker could not keep the collector to his word in regard to the patrenage.

Crosswell was so demoralized by my expose of the

bargain that he immediately telegraphed to Scott to throw up his position and come on to Washington. Personal—Movements of the President. Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul at Leipsic and a brother-in-law of President Grant, arrived here Saturday evening, accompanied by his wife, and both are stopping at the Executive Mansion. They will go with the President to West Point next Wednesday without stopping at New York city. On his return from West Point the President will stop a few days in the city with Mr. Corbin, his brother-in

General Cochrane Declines a South American

It seems that General Cochrane was offered a sort of double diplomatic mission to South America, in-cluding Paraguay and Uruguay, with his headquar-ters at Monteviedo. The salaries of the joint mission would amount to \$12,000 per year in gold. But General Cochrane thanked the President and begged leave to decline. The Spanish Mission.

General Sickles, now in Philadelphia, is expected to-morrow, when he will receive his instructions rom Secretary Fish, prior to his departure for

The President has made the following appointnents:-Angus Putnam, Collector of Customs at Middletown, Conn.; G. C. Lonand, Collector of In-ternal Revenue for the Sixteenth district of Ohio; T. M Brown. Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth district of Massachusetts; J. J. Hoyle, Marshal

Robbing the United States Depository at

Santa Fe, New Mexico. Treasurer Spinner received a despatch this mornng from Santa Fé, New Mexico, announcing that the United States depository in that city was broken open last night and robbed. The loss is not yet ascertained. L. J. Collins, a depositor, was found lead, shot through the heart. The government officials had possession of the building and such funds as remained, and would at once proceed to ascertain the exact condition of affairs. The last statement from this bank (made on the 22d of May last) shows that there was then to the credit of the large amounts have been drawn, and as the tele gram mentions that funds yet remain, it is impossi ble to learn just now what the loss is to the govern

It seems that the report of the payment of \$60,000 by the State Department for telegrams was erroneous. That sum of money was appropriated by Congress for the expenses of sending messages by the cable, but not a dollar of it has yet been used.

Disappointed Office-Hanters. The Secretary of State continues to receive a large number of letters applying for office; but at the present there are none to bestow. Letters are also received daily referring to letters previously written, and stating that no replies have been made to them. It is not the practice of the department to give esponses to letters applying for office, excepting in cases of appointment.

Stamping Cigars Manufactured in a State Penitentiary.
Commissioner Delano has written the following

etter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at

States internal revenue stamps, and asking to be informed under what authority the stamps are issued, and what course you are to pursus should clears thus stamped be found in your district. In reply, I have to say that this stamp or semblance of an internal revenue clear stamp is issued without the slightest authority or warrant of law, if not in direct violation of law. Section sixty-nine of the act of July 20, 1888, declares that Commissioners of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special revenue stamps for the payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and section eighty-seven required him to cause like stamps to be prepared for the payment of the tax on clears. These stamps are to be allied and cancelled before any tobacco, smulf or clears can leastly be removed from the

which have been forfeited to the United States and sold by the United States marshal on final process nal Revenue writes to the United States Attorney at

Boston—
That in his opinion, in the absence of any provision of law requiring tobacco, snuff or cigars, forfeited to the United States and sold by order of the court or under process of distrain to be sold subject to tax, all such goods must be sold free of tax; that is to say, if the government offers for sale tobacco, snuff or cigars which are liable to be stamped, but which at the time of sale have no such stamps affixed, then it becomes the duty of the government, and not of the purchaser of the goods, to affix the stamps. If the goods are not liable to stamps at the time of sale, but may become liable in some future time, as in the case of play tobacco, which will have to be stamped on and after July 1, before being gold or offered for sale, then the goods are sold subject to that contingency, and the purchaser-having the goods on hand on and after that date would be required to affix stamps before selling or offering the goods for sale. All smoking tobacco, fine cut chewing and snuff and all cigars in the hands of dealers or other persons must now be stamped before they can be delivered to a purchaser. As the law has provided no means for furnishing funited States marshals with stamps to be affixed to tobacco, &c., which he sells by order of the court, the marshal must place upon the goods is sells his brand, and give the purchaser a certificate setting fortal the circumstances of the sale, with the description of the kind and quality of goods, and such other faces as will enable the purchaser to identify the goods if they should ever after be called in question for want of proper stamps or any other informality in packages, labels, caution notices, &c.

The Alabama Claims and the Radicals.

The Alabama Claims and the Radicals.

The Alabama Claims and the Radicals. (Washington (June 7) correspondence of the Evening Post.)

The probability that the Alabama claims question will be made a party issue in the approaching elections is still freely discussed in political circles. The comments of the party press throughout the country are not as favorable to the plan as some republican politicians here expected; out, as their course was not decided upon without due deliberation, and the sense of the magnitude and important bearings which the agitation of the subject as a party measure will have upon our foreign policy, there will be no hesitation or faitering in their attempt to make this a live issue for the fall election. Even if they were so disposed it is too late now, they say, to retreat and abandon the field to their democratic adversaries, who would gladly make this an issue if it appeared at all probable that the republican party could be forced to oppose them. The originators of the movement are very sanguine that upon this issue alone some of the doubtful States can be carried by decisive majoriues for the republicans. Leading radical pointelans in Pennsylvania write here that unless our differences with his issue the republican are made a party issue, the contest will be close between the two parties. With this issue the republican success, they add, is insured. This fact alone is deemed sufficient by party leaders here to justify the movement.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

Has a Foreign Telegraph Company the Right to Land Cables in the United States-Opinion of the Attorney General-He Declares They Have Not-Reaffirmation of the Old Federal

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869. Below is given the correspondence which has assed between Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, and Attorney General Hoar on the subject of the right of foreign telegraph companies to land cables on the shores of the United States without permission from

Congress:

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Hon. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General of the United States,

Washington, D. C.:-Washington, D. C. A. President of the New York, New-NIE.—The undersigned, President of the New York, New-foundland and London Telegraph Company, has the honor to invite the attention of the Attorney General of the United States to the act of the government of Newfoundland incor-porating this company, and the amendments thereto herewith submitted, and to say that under the authorization therein given the ocean cables now connecting the two hemispheres were hald. The Congress of the United States in 1857 and the British Parliament in the same year by appro-priate legislation ecouraged the enterprise and promoted

The following is Attorney General Hoar's reply:-

That question is 'whether, if the New York, Newfoundland

the necessary land therefor) to lay and operate a cable or cables on the Atlantic coast of the United States, "except the coast of Florida" for the period of twenty years, including the right to lay and operate such cable within any bays, har-bors or waters of the United States upon the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida.

In addition to these instances of legislation several bills and

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSION.

Order from President Grant Regulating the Management of Indian Affairs-The Quakers to Have Full Control of the Red Men-Instructions for Commissioner Parker.
The following executive order relative to Indian

matters has been made by the President:—
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 3, 1869. A commission of citizens having been appointed by the President under the authority of the law to co-operate with the administrative departments in the management of Indian afairs, consisting of William Weish, of Philadelphia; John O. Farwell, of Chicago: George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; W. E. Douge, of New York; E. S. Tobey, of Boston; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittaburg; Nathan Bishop, of New York, and Henry S. Lane, of Indian, the following regulations will, until further directions, control the action of the said commission, and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joins supervision:—

Firsh—The commission will make its own organization and empiny its own derical assistants, keeping its necessary expenses of transportation, submissione and deep the received action of the hervior by Congress. unity onigneed in said service within the amount appropriated berefor by Congress.

The commission shall be furnished with full oppor-unity to inspect the record of the Indian others and to plain full information as to the conduct of the affairs there-

their communications with and their advice to the government shall be made and authenticated. U. S. GRANT

It being the wish of the government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent about upon reservations, and reasonable appropriations having

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

First Day's Session-The Admission of Colored Types and Women to be Considered-The Proxy Delegations Discussed. ALBANY, N. Y., June 7, 1869.

The National Typographical Union of the United States assembled at ten o'clock this morning, in their seventeenth annual session, in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol. Upwards of 100 delegate are in attendance, and the deliberations of this Convention are generally anticipated as being the most momentous of any which have marked the history of the organization. The most prominhowever, of the questions to be brought before the of colored persons as members. This matter arises Douglass, son of Fred Douglass, to be admitted to membership of Columbia Typographical Union, No 101, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Clapp, the government printer, is generally understood to be "at the bot tom" of the whose matter, he having appointed Government Printing Department. Columbia Enion or rather, by negative action, denied the applifor consideration at a subsequent meeting. Pending this postponement the National Union is assembled, and the matter can hardly fail to come up here part of the government printer to throw whatever onus may attach to the recognition or rejection of the colored element upon the National Union.

There is a feeling, however, in favor of ignoring the question entirely, while other delegates incline to the opinion that the matter should be left entirely to the inrisdiction of the subordinate unions, to admit or reject colored applicants as they deem most expedient or appropriate.

But should it be forced upon the consideration of the National Union it is believed further that a great effort will be made to shirk the main question, as to "color," by making the issue one of status as a craitsman. Young Douglass learned his trade in Rochester. Subsequently he made application for admission as a member of the Denver (Colorado) Union, but that union rejected him on the ground that he was what is called in the vernacular of the craft a "rat;"—i.e., he had worked at a certain establishment at low rates of compensation, where no union compositor would have accepted employment. Through the correspondence which is maintained by the organizations throughout the country this fact was learned, and when he applied for admission to Columbia Union it is claimed that he presented in o"card," and his request was looked upon unfavorably, upon the assumption that he was an untair workman, which is considered sufficient reason for exclusion even in the case of a white man.

The general impression prevailing is that if the question can be disposed of on this issue it will be to the advantage of the Union to let it take such a direction, as, of course, among typos as well as other professions in "this republican land of ours," there is a diversity of sentiment on this "irrepressible" subject, and any severe struggle on such a question would, it is conceded, in all probability, work to the detriment of the fraternity at large, and perhaps permanently disrupt their present harmonious and nourising condition and unity.

In any event it is probable that the question when brought up will be discussed in secret session.

The next important topic will be the question of the recognition by the the Kational Union of the women's unions. Misses Augusta Lewis and Eva P. Howard, of Women's Union No. 1, of New York in declining to take the places vacated by the strikers, has had a powerful influence in their behalf.

The Convention will remain in session until Friday next, and the programme for the edification and the National Union at is believed further that a great effort will be made to shirk the main question, as to

strikers, has had a powerful influence in their behalf.

The Convention will remain in session until Friday next, and the programme for the edification and amusement of the delegates, apart from the parliamentary debates and proceedings, embrace an excursion on the river, a trip to Saratoga, and a grand banquet at Stanwix Hall on Wednesday evening.

The President of the National Union, Mr. Robert McKechnie, of New York, as chairman of the Convention, called the delegates to order.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. G. C. HECKMAN, of Albany.

Mr. FREKELTON, Fresident of the Albany Typographical Union, then delivered a brief address of welcome, on behalf of the Albany Chairo, to the National Union, and the President responded, assuring the Albany craft of the neartiest sympathy and wishes of the delegates assembled.

The President ten announced that the Conven-

the Albany cratt of the heartest sympathy and wishes of the delegates assembled.

The President then announced that the Convention was prepared for the regular but heas.

A Belgare moved the appointment of a committee on credentials, upon which some discussion arose as to the question of the appointment of the committee by the Convention or by the Chair. A majority of the delegates expressed themselves in favor of adhering to the old rules of appointments by the President, and upon the question being submitted to the vote of the house it was so carried.

The President, and upon the question being submitted to the vote of the house it was so carried.

The President, and upon the question being submitted to the vote of the house it was so carried.

The President, and upon the question being submitted to the vote of the some the some the following named delegates on the committee:—Mr. Rogers, of Baitimore, Mr. Whittington, of Alexandria, Va.; Mr. Barfield, of Louisville; Mr. Doughty, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Feenha, of Albany.

On motion, a recess of one boar was then taken.

Upon reassembling Mr. Whittington, from the Committee on Credentials presented their report on the creditials received, recommending their acceptance, and submitting a resolution in opposition to the system of representation by proxy delegates. The sentiment of the resolution was applanded.

The report also acknowledged the receipt of a communication asking recognition from Women's Union No. 1, and recommended that the representatives from that Union be admitted to seats on the floor.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

On motion Martin Curitis and Andrew Hagan were

Con motion Martin Curtis and Andrew Hagan were

a dopted.
On motion Martin Curtis and Andrew Hagan were respectively appointed Sergeant-at-Arms and Jamitor of the Union during its session.
A communication from Mayor Charles A. Bleeker, Pressient of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was received and accepted, inviting the Union to visit the various engine and truck houses of the department during their sojourn in this city.
A question having arisen as to the regularity of the credentials submitted by a number of the delegates, a motion was made to reconsider the vote adopting the report of the committee.
A warm discussion ensued, it being contended by some of the delegates that under section one of article live of the constitution no delegate was entitled to a seat who had been appointed by the Union he chaimed to represent instead of being elected. It was claimed to be under this "appointment" principle that those who are delegated as proxies asked recognition.

ciple that those who are delegated as proxies asked recognition.

In opposition it was claimed that the Convention could not ignore the erdentials when properly signed and scaled.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

A resolution was adopted that a special committee of five be elected by this Convention to examine all the credentials under which proxy representation was calined, with power to send for persons and papers.

Obtain full information as to the conduct of the affairs there

The A.—Ther shall have full power to inspect in person or by sub-committee avaious indian superintendensies and agencies in the Indian accountry; to be present at the payment of the annulities; at consultations and councils with the Indians, and when on the ground to advise the apperintendents.

Furth—Ther are authorized to be present in person or by sub-committee at the purchases of goods for Indian purposes and inspect the said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard inserved.

Fifth—Wherever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the communicate such active that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, and in like manner their advices at the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, and in like manner their advices at the Indian Bureau. Proper complaints against superintendents or agents, or other officers will, in the Affairs of the Indian Bureau. Proper complaints against superintendents or agents, or other officers will, in the Affairs of the Indian Bureau. Proper complaints against superintendents or agents, or other officers will, in the Affairs of the Indian Bureau or become upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilization or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above Indicated, and all plans involving the expenditure of public money will be acted upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilization or dealing with the Indians, and passes.

Seconds—The sound mode of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed, and all expenditures, therefore, must be analysed to the approvals required by law and by the regulations of the Indian evice are appropriated by the regulations of the Affairs of the Indian evice are appropriated to the Commissioners and their sub-committees in the performance of their while the Indian are repaired and the remaining summa

On motion of Mr. MURRAY, of New Oricans, the resolutions were tabled—56 to 28.

The Convention then adjourned till nine A. M. to-morrow.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRADES

UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The employment of a negro compositor in the government printing office and the probable opposition of the subordinate Union No. 101 of this city to his becoming a member of the society has given rise to newspaper discussion in different parts of the country and at times elicited observations severely reflecting upon the craft generally. One such article, purporting to emanate from the Cincinnati Gazette, has been widely copied, its evident intention being to carry the matter into the halls of Congress and its primary object without doubt to array the dominant political party against all trades organizations. The writer belongs to both societies of the craft in this city, and he could not, for good and substantial reasons, be persuaded to vote to make Douglass a member of supordinate Union No. 101.

The privileges of our craft are not the offspring of an hour; it has taken many years and a great many severe privations to establish them. No one who has passed through the labor of securing them will even for one moment consent to have them placed in jeopardy. I know for a fact that to clevate one negro to the privileges of the craft in any part of the country, and more especially in Washington, is to admit the element which will destroy its power. This view of the case is not without demonstration. carpenters, plasterers, &c., he is underworking the mechanical business which he will touch. He will

white mechanic; and this will be the case with every mechanical business which he will touch. He will never work so well, and he will always work for less than the white mechanic, thus degrading the standard of prices for which we have deservedly labored and by superior abilities become entitled to.

As the matter stands it is not an opposition to Douglass nor to the color of his race, but to the inferior workinen of his class who will be speedily manufactured with which to stock the government printing office. Already they have begun to school them to the trade at the Howard University as soon as the buildings were finished, and they will be employed by the government, whether they are good workinen or not and no matter how short their term of learning was, solely because of their color. Is this acting upon a just principle? Is it right that the white mechanic shall sacrifice his best interests, divide his scanty loaf with the negro, while the rich men of the nation, secure in their landed estates and bonded property, but continue to grow more rich? This, however, is what the government, in the person of Superintendent Clapp, clearly intimates. It is not individual proprietorship, but national proprietorship but hack makes this unjust decree. Certainly the printers of the United States would not object if the black race choose to have printing offices and typographical societies of their own; among themselves certainly they would without objection of any kind be permitted to work as they choose and for what they choose. But to be forced among the whites and to be made, not so much partakers of the privileges we have secured as instruments for the destruction of those privileges, is the thing which we will ever object to and vote against.

This letter is not written in the spirit of democracy—it is written in no political spirit whatever. The writer not only voted for Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, but acted with his party there—the men who were chiefly instrumental in making him President;

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This letter is not written in the spirit of democracy—it is written in no political spirit whatever. The writer not only voted for Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, but acted with his party there—the men who were chiefly instrumental in making him President; very well remembering one night in particular, that preceding election day, wherein he stood side by side with Norman E. Judd (the man who nominated Mr. Lincoln in the Chicago Convention) until midnight, constructing the electoral ticket against imitation by the democratic party.

By business association with and observation of these men, who insured the national position of Mr. Lincoln, I learned to know the views and motives that animated him; and I know that Mr. Lincoln was averse to a conjunction—either outmean amaigamation, but a conjunction—either outmean amaigamation, but a conjunction—either outmean amaigamation, but a conjunction—either outmean conduction would not accept them as near neighbors. Still moved by this desire, very clearly shown while he lived, Mr. Lincoln was not unfavorable to the American Colonization Society, and the writer knows to a certainty that he really desired the emigration of Moses that the blacks were fond to apply to him; for if he could have done so he would have led them to the hand which promises them more than any other—to the free republic of Liberia, on the shores of Africa. He knew very well that white and black interests would clash in the domain of American labor, of which, indeed, the government printing office imbrogito furnishes a "striking example at the present moment. The views entertained by Mr. Lincoln on this sut

present moment.

The views entertained by Mr. Lincoln on this subject are not now the views of President Grant's party, only because a convenient political use can be made of them in this country a thing never thought of or encouraged by Mr. Lincoln. If they could be so used without treating them in a deferential way—without giving them place and emolument—it is equally clear Fresident Grant's party would do so.

It is not merely the printers of Washington who object to affiliate with them, but the whole sensible North look upon it in the same light; or, if this is not so, why recently did a deputation of negroes wait mon the President, and appeal to him to give them Northern situations under the government, and the President's hesitating reply that he would consider the subject? Why stop to consider it the thing was right and proper? Simply because the President Knows that it would be an impropriety the Northern people could not stand. I do not mean that they would go to war about it; but with their ballots against him how could his party stand?

Certain parties in the interest of the government are straining every nerve to show that the opposition of the subordinate Union 101 is against the negro on account of color. While there is something true in that, the greater truth is that the majority believe, and wisely, judging by circumstances before them in this circ, that it will open the door to a new class of "rats," made so principally by the rapid manner in which Superintendent Clapp will desire to propagate them for use in the government office.

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rapid manner in which Superintendent Chapp will desire to propagate them for use in the government office.

Apparently and unmistakably the object of the government in attempting to force a negro in among the whites and compel association with him is but a part of a general design upon the working men of the country, not merely of Washington city, but of the whole country. And the successful intent of Secretary Borie in curialing the pay of the working men in the navy yards, contrary to the desire of Congress when the cight hour law was passed, is nothing more nor less than another part of the general design to oppress the laboring classes, and to which the President has made himself privy by the proclamation which he uttered on the subject. To a committee of Navy Yard men who waited upon him to know the exact meaning of his proclamation, he is said to have felicitously answered "that it was worded very carefully and meant what it said." Well, what did it say? Just this:—That hereafter there should be no reduction of their wages. Here was surely as much if not greater wisdom than Solomon's. "He meant what it said." In other words, it meant nothing. So that the proclamation was a cheat, since a further reduction of the wages was no longer feared, but a restoration to the pay they had received for the ten hours was what the mechanics of the Navy Yard wanted, and what Congress, on the authority of Senator Wilson and others who labored for the measure, designed they should have.

So, thus, in more quarters than one at the present

gross, on the authority of Senator Wilson and others who labored for the measure, designed they should have.

So, thus, in more quarters than one at the present moment are the mechanics of the narion assailed by the government in what concerns their vital interests. But the mechanics are not powerless, They can easily be made a unit. The printers of the United States are not the men to be imposed upon. The effort to destroy one union is a direct attack upon them all—involves the interests of all—and every one of them will perceive and comprehend the issue. Our crait has during the past led all other crafts, and at the present time enjoys the sympathy of every other organization of workingmen. If the administration persists in its attempts to oppress the laborers within its control it can have no other effect than to unite, as they have never yet been united, the entire mass. Why should not the administration take warning in time, and in this respect amend its ways? For it is even now true, and I utter no chimerical declaration when I say that the mechanics of the nation are bound together by ties of interest and affection broader and securer than any party lines.

Since this letter was begun I read in the Heraldon expression that the Douglass matter would be decided by the National Typographical Union, at the session about to convene in Albany. But none of us here hold that expectation. To do so would be against the practice, now long erablished, of the National Typographical Union, it has only been the arbiter between disagreeing Unions. It has never yet, for wise reasons, interfered with the internal affairs of an individual Union, so that, without any doubt, the matter, if brought before the National Union, will be referred back for settlement to the suboratinale Union immediately concerned.